AN OLD AFFAIR REVIVED IN THE HOUSE.

A SPIRITED DENIAL FROM MR. HEWITT TO THE CHARGES IN THE O'DONNELL CASE-PERSISTENT ACCUSATIONS BY WOODBURN AND BRUMM.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA.)
WASHINGTON, May 8.—In the House to-day,
General Lloyd Bryce, after quoting the language of Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, in reference to ex-Congressman Abram S. Hewitt having apologized to the British Minister for offering a resolution of inquiry as to the case of O'Donnell, under sentence of death in Great Britain, had a telegram and a letter from Mr. Hewitt read at the derk's desk. Mr. Hewitt's letter explains itself.

Let is as follows:

A lie once started never ceases to circulate, and a lie once attacked never ceases to circulate, and every time it reappears it comes up with new additions. It telegraphed you hast night that you were perfectly right to interposing a flat contradiction to the statements of Woodburn shill Humm, as they were reported in the newspapers. I have not seen "The Record," and therefore de not know the exact form in which the charges finally stand. But the facts are as follows: On the second Monday of the British Government for a suspension of the serience of death against O'Donnell, who was to be executed in the course of the wook. This resolution requesting the President serience of death against O'Donnell, who was to be executed in the course of the wook. This resolution remains and the leading members on both sides in order that there might be no objection. It passed, and, ewing to my efforts, was presented to the President on the same night, and the request to the British Government made within twenty-four hours.

This section was taken in good faith, and my part in it was never criticised by anybody musti some one started the story that I had gone to the British Minister the story that I had gone to the British Minister two days after the passage of the resolution, not for the purpose of discussing it, but in the course of the interview I urged upon him the importance of granting the request in the interests of international county. No had made inquiry of me on the subject. Subsequently, in January, Mr. Brumm introduced at resolution in the January, Mr. Brumm introduced at resolution in the January, Mr. Brumm introduced at resolution in the January, Wr. Brumm introduced at resolution in the Janu

ess, vis.:

solved, That the Committee on Fereign Affairs be inseld to make inquiry whether any foreign minister acid to the Government of the United has endeavored to nullify the effects unanimous resolution of this liouse by representations reflecting on the honor and integrity of its

This resolution was referred to the Committee on For-This resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who, toward the end of February fellowing,
made the following report, which you will find on page
1,431, vol. 15, part II of "The Congressional Record":

The Committee on Foreign Affairs beg leave respectfully
to report that they, under the instructions of the resolution, made inquiry and have obtained no information as to
whether any foreign minister has endeavored to mullify the
effects of a unanimous resolution of this House of Represantatives reflecting on the honor and integrity of its members and the committee ask to be excused from the further
consideration of the resolution.

Wherever, the committee were discharged from the

Whereupon the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Brumm never offered any other resolution which could have any refer-ence to the O'Donnell matter. There was nothing for me ence to the O'Donnell matter. There was nothing for his to explain either to the House or to anybody else, the allegatos that I had in some way intervened with the British Minister having been previously denied in the newspapers where it was made. I am quite sure that when Mr. Brumm recalls these facts he will withdraw the statements which he is reported to have made on the floor of the House to the effect that I made an spology at any time anywhere in reference to my connection with the

As to the main question, I inclose herewith, first, an interview which I had with a reporter on "The Sun" immediately after the occurrence; secondly, a letter which I addressed to the Editor of "The Irish World," narrating all the circumstances, and an editorial in which the Editor exonerates me from the malicious charges which had been made; third, a letter from the British Minister, in which he distinctly states that I not only made no apology, but the distinctly eases that I not only make in approxy.

I has I upper favorable consideration for the resolution. I suppose this statement disposes in full (although I know it will continue to be repeated) of the malicious slander of which I have been the victim. If this letter and these documents can be inserted in "The Record," there it will documents can be inserted in "The Record," there it will at least be a complete final official donial of the falsehood, which has been many times repeated in the newspapers, but so far as I know has never been uttered upon the floor of the House. Yours sincerely,

ABRAM S. HEWITT.

CONGRESSMAN BRYCE'S WARM DEFENCE.

Mr. Bryce also sent to the clerk's desk and had read a statement made by Minister West in 1884 denying that Mr. Hewitt had apologized to him for his part in the transaction. Mr. Bryce said in conclusion: I think, Mr. Speaker, that these documents fully ju-

tify my position in denying that there was anything base or contemptible on the part of Mr. Hewitt in the matter referred to. In short, they show conclusively that Mr. Hewitt never apologized to the British Minister or to the House, as asserted, and that I was right in flatly contragentleman from Nevada to excite against Mr. Hewitt the feelings of a warm-hearted and generous people with whose struggles for liberty I heartly sympathics, as I e often heard Mr. Hewitt say he does himself. Now, Speaker, I can only state that I did not seek this troversy. It was thrust upon me and I could not do otherwise than try to vindicate a gentleman closely con-nected with me by marriage, and for whom I have, be-

otherwise than try to vindicate a gentleman closely connected with me by marriage, and for whom I have, besides the highest esteem. This vindication I have made, and I now leave the matter to the calms sense of this Ifrons, without regard to partitanship, and to the sober judgment of the American people, which is always right.

Mr. Woodburn said that he did not regard the devial of the Eritish Minister as a denial of the charge. In fact, it was an admission. When he (Woodburn) made this charge, he was informed by a reputable gentleman in Washington who was on the floor at the time, that he was one of the committee of three representative Irishmen delegated by an Irish organization of America to investigate the truth of the charge made against Mr. Hewitt. That gentleman stated to him, and said he could prove it, thint the result of that investigation was that A. S. Hewitt was guilty of the charge. One of the committee was the correspondent of the New-York "Irish Wolf," and another was Mr. C.Meagher Condon. Upon their statements, in addition to the current literature of the day, he made the charge and did not take it back.

Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, again asserted in the most positive manner that A. S. Hewitt had made an explanation. Mr. Brumm's recollection was that Mr. Hewitt had made the explanation on the floor, but whether it was made on the floor or not, the explanation was made by Mr. Hewitt before the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hewitt appeared before the committee and made a statement, but it was not made in the presence of anybody interested on the other side.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

A GOVERNMENT OFFICER IN TROUBLE. GENERAL EWING, DISBURSING CLERK, SAID TO BE SHORT IN HIS PINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- It is understood that General James W. Ewing, Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Justice, has been found short in his accounts to the extent of \$8,000 or \$9,000 Some months ago the First Controller informed the Attorney-General that Ewing was somewhat slow in rendering his accounts. Ewing said that he was delayed by lack of the necessary elerical assistance. He fell behind again with the vonchers, and the First Controller made another complaint. The Attorney-General then instructed two trusted employes to take immediate charge of the office, funds, etc., and to report to him the exact condition of Ewing's accounts. The investigation was completed to-day. A clerk in the First Controller's office was detailed to examine General Ewing's accounts. To-day it was shown, so it is stated, that there was a discrepancy in the accounts of about \$8,000 or \$9,000. Attorney-General Garland and First Controller Durham declined to state the result until it had been officially reported. Inquiry showed that Ewing has been delinquent in rendering his accounts as far back as 1882, and that over \$5,000 of the money said to be unaccounted for belongs to the accounts for 1882, 1883 and 1884. General Ewing is bonded in the sum of \$10,000 and Representative Natham Goff, ir., of West Virginia, is one of his sureties. General Ewing is a Union soldier, of good record and is one of the best-known men in the city. slow in rendering his accounts. Ewing said that

AMERICANS FORCED INTO THE FRENCH ARMY. Washington, May 8 .- The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Senate copies of a correspondence between this Government and the French authorities on the enforced military service required by France of naturalized American citizens of French birth, or American born citizens of French parentage, found in that country. The correspondence covers the cases of John Fruchier, John Pierre Arbios, John F. Gerard and Albert F. Gendrot. Arbios was norn in France, but his father came to America and was naturalized during the son's minority. Fruchier and Gerard were naturalized American citizens of several years' residence in this couptry. Gendrot was born at Cam-bridge, Mass. of French parents. Mr. Payard has in structed Minister McLane to inform M. Flourens that the Government of the United States holds that the naturalization granted by it to a French citizen is not open to impeachment by the French

The Secretary writes : ary service of these citizens is based upon an assump-that they are not citizens of the United States, this

department asks for their immediate release, and for a proper compensation for the losses which they have received by such detention. It cannot be admitted that American citizens, not charged with any crime, should be detained under arrest for even a single day after their proofs of citizenship have been presented. In cases like this the United States neavy admits the propriety of submitting to the ordinary delays of judicial action.

VOORHEES APOLOGIZES TO THE SENATE. PICKWICKIAN PROTESTATIONS OF PENITENCE-MR.

PALMER ALSO RELIEVES HIMSELF. WASHINGTON, May 8.—There were a series of apologies and personal explanations offered in the Senate and in the House to-day, which would have gone far toward making the general public believe that harmony and good fellowship were restored once more, had they not been so outrageously Pickwickian in character. To begin with, there was Voorhees, the worst offender. He had, after being labored with for nearly a week, finally

been for many years now a member, as well as my self-respect, induces no to make this statement.

Before Mr. Voorhees rose, Mr. Ingalls had left the chair to take a seat on the floor of the Chamber. While Mr. Voorhees was speaking, Mr. Harris presided. Mr. Ingalls listened with immovable features to Mr. Voorhees's remarks, and at the conclusion, resumed the chair. Not having been referred to by Mr. Voorhees, except indirectly and almost defiantly, he saw undoubtedly no good reason why he should be called upon to say a word.

Monday, April 30, 1886, cents omitted:

Resources

Loans and discounts**

Covertre fts

Us bonds to securs circulation

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reason why he should be called upon to say a word.

The next to apologize was Mr. Palmer, of Michigan. "The Record," it appears, quotes him as saying in the debate over the Forfeiture bill that certain land grants are "covered from beginning to end with the trail of the serpent." Mr. Palmer explained that these words were in the manuscript of the speech which he read in the Senate yesterday, but that he had not uttered them, and in giving the manuscript to the official reporter, he had omitted to strike them out. He added that the trail of the serpent was quite promiscuous in the vicinity, but he did not think the lands were all covered with it. This trail Pickwickian explanation seemed to satisfy the conscience of the Senator, and the words were permitted to be stricken out from the revised edition of "The Record."

PECULIAR WORK IN THE SENATE. IMPORTANT BILLS CONSTANTLY LAID ASIDE WITH-

Washington, May 8 (Special).-For nearly four week now the Senate has gone the circuit of the Pleuro Pneumonia bill, the Land Forfeture bill, and the Copyright bill, without apparently making any progress whatsoever. Any one of these three measures is taken up as unfinished business and after being discussed for about an hour is laid aside to make room for one or the other of the remaining two bills. Within the last four weeks the Senate Chamber has rarely held a quorum of the Senate after the expiration of the morning hour. To-day, for instance, the roll was called twice within twenty minutes, and similar attempts to secure a reasonably full vote were made in the course of the last week. Senator Chace has become so disgusted with this manner of doing business that he has informed his colleagues that he will not call up the Copyright bill until after the other

two measures shall have been disposed of.

An effort is to be made to-morrow to pass the
Forfeiture bill, but no one can tell whether it will succeed. As usual, Mr. Call, who talks on every conceivable subject, and upon every possible occasion, obtained the floor late this afternoon, when it seemed as if a vote might be reached this evening. Senator Evarts was anxious to have the bill finished to-day and at his suggestion the Senator refused to adjourn, but when Senator Call actually began to talk it was more than the patience of the Senators could stand and upon the motion of Senator Hoar the Senate adjourned. Senator Call will, however, continue his remarks to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. BILLS AND MEASURES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE -THE MILLS BILL DEBATED. Washington, May 8 .- Soon after the Senate opened

to-day, Mr. Voorhees addressed the members. (For summary of speech see another dispatch.) Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the New-England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church protesting against the ratification of the Chinese

The bill to authorize the Baltimore and Potomac

Railroad Company to acquire real estate for railway purposes in the District of Columbia was discussed The Railroad Land Grant Forfeiture bill, after being

discussed by Senators BERRY, SPOONER, TELLER and PALMER, went over without action on Mr. HOAR'S amendment affecting Michigan lands.

amendment affecting Michigan lands.

The House bills appropriating for public buildings at Bar Harbor. Me., \$25,000 and Hoboken, N. J., \$60,000, were placed on the calendar.

The message from the President on the impressment into the French army of John Prussia, an American citizen, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The man had been discharged since the resolution was offered. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day, Mr. BRYCE, of New-York, read the language used by Mr. WOODBURN, of Nevada, in reference to ex-Congressman Hewitt. (For summary of discussion see another dispatch.)

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. Mr. STOCKDALE, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the bill and made a plea for the cotton indus-try. Mr. HOPKINS, of Illinois, opposed the bill on the ground that free trade would destroy the industries of the country as it had in the seven years following the tariff of 1824. Mr. MANSUR, of Missouri, supported the Milis bill and contended that the Internal Revenue system should be maintained. J. D. TAY-LOR, of Ohio, denounced the bill as a fragment of the Rebellion. The bill received further support from Mr. RICHARDSON, of Tennessee. Mr. McADOO, of New-Jersey, contended that the tariff ought to be adjusted on foreign articles so as to give to the American laborer a higher recompense for his labor than the European laborer received. He argued that free trade was not one of the principles of the Democratic party. but the doctrine of incidental protection to American labor had always been maintained. He deleased that labor had always been manhated. It is the duties that were high and above the wage line should be reduced. Mr. MORKILL, of California, thought that the Government was not going far wrong when it was paying its debts with the surplus. The bill, he said, would retard the country's growth, and the exclusion of Chinese from this country would be of little value if the products of China were to be admitted free of duty to compete with our own products. ucts.

The evening session was devoted to further debate on the Tariff bill.

BONDS OFFERED AND RECEIVED.

Washington May 8.—Acting Secretary Thompson to-tas, received the following offers for the sale of bonds to the Government: Four per cents, registered, to the Government: Four per cents, registered, \$100,000 at 127; \$20,000 at 127; \$2,500,000 at 127; ntal. \$2.020,000. Four per cents, coupon, \$5,000 at 126. Four and a half per cents, registered, \$1,000,000 at 107 7-8; \$50,000 at 108 1-8; \$40,000 at 107 7-8; \$300,000 at 106 3-4 net; total \$1,390,000. Grand total \$4,015,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon accepted the following bonds: \$5,000 4s, coupon, at 126 1-2; \$500 4s, coupon, at 126 1-2; \$250 4s, registered, at 126 1-2; total, \$5,750.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW AT BALTIMORE.

Washington, May 8 (Special) .- Senator Manderson in roduced in the Senate yesterday a long resolution calling for information from the departments as to the number of employes appointed at the Custom House and the Post Office in Baltimore since March 4, 1885. This information is wanted by the Hale Committee in its investigation of the Civil Service Reform practised by this Administration since it came into office. The Baltimore offices are expected to furnish a particularly large number of telling examples. This afternoon, when the resolution came up for consideration, Mr. Gorman, the wicked partner of the Administration in its distribution of offices, asked the amendment of the resolution by the addition to it of the words: " Designating those who were appointed under the Civil ser-vice law and those who were appointed without ex-

DR. B. HOFMEISTER sefere the Medical Society of London a paper of

the use of "CARLSBAD WATER," of which the following is an abstract:

In speaking of those diseases in which the use of Carlebad Water is indicated I will confine myself to those in which evidence is given for thoroughly established usefulness.

First are to be mentioned diseases of the atomach, among them and above all the true Chronic Caterrhal Indiammention, with substantial changes of the muccus membrane, with ulceration and gathering of stringy and often somewhat offensive mucus.

The unnatural motions of the stomach causing pressure and belchings, the frittations of the intestines resulting in catarrh of the bowels, and the inflamed muccus membranes are the most fruitful of all known causes of disease. Out of them grow most kidney and liver troubles,

membranes are the most fruitful of all known causes of disease. Out of them grow most kidney and liver troubles, disbetes, all rheumatic affections and gout. I have found that the unfatural motions of the stomach cease, the intestinal troubles become soothed, and health results from the use of Carisbad Water. The district effect of this water, its quiet action upon the lining of the stomach, and its healing power upon the inflamed intestines are

beyond all praise.

GOUT is well recognized as arising from excess of uric acid in the blood. This theory is supported by the FAVORABLE ACTION of the Carisbad Waters. Dr. Lustig, of Teplitz, iesued a pumphiet wherein he recognized the great efficacy of Carisbad Waters in RHEUMA-TISM, both acute and chronic, when taken COLD.

Carlsbad Water is in no sense a mere purgative as most

Carlsbad Water is in no souse a mere purgative as most people believe, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves out tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstruction BY AIDING NATURE, and not by sudden and excessive stimulants as most exthartic remedies do. Its action is certain and a cure when effected is permanent. Not infrequently patients have to use the Sprudel Salt, in addition to the water, as Beware of imitations. The genuine is bottled under

the supervision of the City of Carisbad.

Each bottle has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," sole agents, G Barciay-st., New-York, on the neck label.

amendment, and it was adopted. Mr. Gorman hopes to prove that the objectionable appointments were not made under Civil Service provisions. CONDITION OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.

Washington, May 8.—The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the forty-six National banks in the city of New-York at the close of business on Monday, April 30, 1888, cents omitted:

dayda finilin ce.	U. S. bonds to secure deposite. U. S. bonds on hand U. S. bonds on hand U. S. bonds on hand Other stocks, bonds and morigages. Due from State banks and bankers. Beat estate, furniture and fixtures. Current expenses and taxes paid Pressums paid Cnecks and other cash items. Exchanges for clearing house. Bills of ether National banks. Practional carriers. Specie, viz. Gold coil: Gold coil: Gold coil: S\$446.040 Gold Treasury certificates. 17.245.000 Silver coin, dollars. Silver coin, fractional. 293,338 Silver Treasury certificates. 2,300,764 Legal tender notes. U. S. certificates deposited for legal-tender notes	809.414.603
ee	Due from U. S. Treasurer	442,724
k	Total	580,103,208
Y	Tinhilities	
eed	Capital stock paid in Surplus fund Other undivided profits National bank notes issued. \$9,255,000 Amount on hand 386,112	11,970,754
	Amount outsignding. State bank notes dutatanding. Dividends ungaid. Individual deposits. United States deposits. Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers. Due to other National banks. Due to State banks and bankers.	11,000,000

VOORHEES OUGHT TO BE PROUD OF FAULKNER. Washington, May 8 (Special).-Chester R. Faulkner, chief of the Record Division in the Pension Office, chum of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, about whom the latter admiringly exclaimed once: "Ye gods! you ought to see Faulkner's spelling; but then, he is true as steel," saw in the hands of a "Critic" reporter the dispatch printed in The Tribune the other day regarding his dismissal and reinstatement. The "Judge," for such is the title conferred upon him by his admirers, said: "General Vilas said to me that if anybody came to me to inquire about the matter to send them to him and he would show all the papers send them to him and he would also salve a lab paper in the case. As you in the first paper man to call on me, I must send you to General Vilas and he'il let you see the letter."

Judge Faulkner said that the matter had been amicably arranged between General Vilas, General Dickinson and himself, and added: "I have no feelings agin Mr. Nash. I don't believe I ever seen the gentleman."

Washington, May 8 (Special).—The appointment of John P. Hume, of Wisconsin, to be private secretary to the Secretary of the Interior has like almost every other act of Mr. Vilas, official or otherwise, a political significance. John P. Hume is a yo erable ability, and the owner and Editor of "The Chilton Times," the leading paper in Calumet County, Wis. Upon Mr. Hudd's election Mr. Hume became his clerk. Mr. Hudd is a candidate for re-election, and among other candidates opposing him for the Democratic nomination is Joseph Vilas, an uncle of the

present Secretary.

The Secretary is inclined to use all of his influence to further the aspirations of his relatives, and the appotetment of Mr. Hume means the transfer of a strong pointment of Mr.-Hume means the transfer of a strong influence from the Hudd column to the Vilas column. The position is worth \$2,000 a year, the place having formerly been filled by E. P. Hanna, who has been private secretary to all of the Secretaries since Schurz's time. It is stated upon pretty good authority that J. J. Enright, whom Mr. Dickinson appointed disbursing clerk of the Postoffice Department in place of Percy Smith, resigned, will be made superintendent of the Railway Mail Service to succeed Mr. Nash.

DON'T BELIEVE HE'S A COPERHEAD.

MR. FULLER'S CHICAGO FRIENDS INDIGNANT AT THE CHARGE.

Chicago, May 8 (Special).-A reporter called on Melville W. Fuller to-day and asked him if he had any-Judiciary Committee on his confirmation for Chief

Justice. Mr. Fuller replied:
"The Senate Judiciary Committee is pursuing the usual and proper course. Too great care cannot be exercised in passing upon the fitness of the nominee to so great and responsible an office, and a reference to a sub-committee is a matter of necessity in making the proper inquiries. The dignity of the place de mands circumspection and forbids undue haste."

Chicagoans, however, are much exercised over the slightest delay in confirming their new Chief Justice. Mel. Fuller a Copperhead?" said Leonard Swett, and his snow white beard bristled indignantly as he repeated the words. "Who says so? Letters to Edmunds, ch! Well, I am surprised. Why, everybody ought to know better than that. Fuller was a stanch Douglas Democrat during the war, and the charge that he was a sympathizer with the South during the struggle is all nonsense. No, I don't regard it as very strange that the Judiciary Committee did not confirm the nomination yesterday. Nominations of that kind are never acted upon hastily, except when a member of the Senate Itself is named for office. But there's no need of worrying. Meiville W. Fuller will be the next Chief Justice of the United States."

"A Copperhead!" said Walker Blaine. "No, he's a

Maine man. We don't raise Copperheads in Maine."
"I haven't got time to talk," said W. C. Gondy, but I will say that I believe there is nothing in Mr. Fuller's record which should prevent his confirmation." Judge Tuthill said: "Fuller is a Democrat, to be ure, but he is an exponent of the doctrine of the sure, but he is an exponent of the doctrine of the Douglas Democracy. He was always in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously and was, and is now, a stanch upholder of the Constitution. I don't think that the delay in acong upon his nomination forebodies anything. All such delays are customary in the Senate. A Senate that confirmed Lamar's appointment to the bench would, it seems to me, have no hesitancy at all when the name of a man like Fuller came before it. I understand that there is some opposition to him in New-York. But I think that is simply because he comes from the West, People there want to think that New-York is to America what Paris is to France and believe that the West is very provincial. They will find, though, before long, that there are a number of centres of culture and abulty in the West, any one of which may be favorably compared with New-York, No. I don't think there is any doubt of Fuller's confirmation."

TRANSATLANTIO TRAVELLERS. By the Lahu (North German Lloyd) for Bremen: Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Barnay, A. J. Drexel, Baron J. Hupp-

and Mrs. Ludwig Barney, A. J. Devel, Haron J. Hupp-mann, Mr. and Mrs. William Steinway. By the Arizona (Guion Line): The Rev. Dr Edward Bickersteth, Miss Nettin Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Komp, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mott, Jr.

" She's Much Older Than Her Husband."

"She's Muck Older Than Her Husband."

We heard a young girl make the above remark the other day about a lady with whem we are alightiv acquainted. It was not true, yet the lady in question actually does look five years older than her basisand, although she is really several years his junior. She is prematurely aged, and functional deragement is the cause. Dr Pierce's Paverile Prescription would cure her, and should be recommended to her ned to all others who are in the same condition. If the reader of this chances to me a similar sufferer, les her get the "Prescription" is will bring back her lost beauty, and better still, it will remove all those distressing symptome which made life a burden to her so long. Money refunded if it near't we satisfaction. See gnarance printed on bottle wrapper.

THE WAR AGAINST TRUSTS,

MR. ARNOLD'S BILL PASSES THE SENATE. HE SAYS IT WILL BREAK UP ALL INJURIOUS TRADE COMBINATIONS-ONLY ONE VOTE AGAINST THE MEASURE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, May 8 .- About three months ago the Committee on General Laws of the Senate was directed to learn the character of trusts and the effect of such trade combinations upon the business of those not connected with them. Senator Arnold, the chairman of the committee took his committee to New-York City, and there listened to a good deal of evidence about the Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, and other trusts. This evidence the committee summed up and submitted to the Legislature, with recommendations that certain evils of the system of trusts should be cured by legislation if possible. Senator Arnold followed up this action by wading through the snow-banks in the great blizzard of Early in the morning Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic March 14 to the State Capitol and leader, had decided to fight this measure on every inch submitting a bill against trusts, which, although of its progress. His fights are simply attempts to obsubmitting a bill against trusts, which, although his own individual production, came to be regarded as that of the Committee on General Laws.

This measure after a good many debates came up for a final one to-day. It was immediately attacked in a furious manner by Senator Vedder, who read telegrams from members of the Oil Producers' Union of Cattaraugus County protesting against the passage of the bill as one that would much injure their interests.

Mr. Arnold said that the time had gone by when the Senate paid much attention to telegrams about anything.

Mr. Vedder's motion that an amendment be added to the bill exempting crude oil producers from its provisions was defeated, 8 to 16. The Senate, indeed, seemed in a mood to reject any amendments to the bill, except those offered by Mr. Arnold. Thus an amendment offered by Mr. Ives providing that it should be unlawful "to maintain or continue to maintain" a trust was rejected by a large vote. Mr. Arnold then offered the following amendment to Section 1:

But the provisions of this section shall not apply to combinations, contracts or agreements made by and between natural persons actually engaged in the production of any such commodity, so far as the same may relate to the amount of such commodities actually produced by them.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 when the Senate paid much attention to telegrams

produced by them.

This amendment was adopted by a vote of 14 to 5. The bill then came up for a final vote. Mr. Cantor said in regard to it:

"This bill will hardly meet the public demand in regard to trusts; for Senator Arnold has admitted that it does not apply to existing trusts."

"I have admitted nothing of the kind," said Senator Arnold; "on the contrary. I have declared, and I again declare, that it will apply to existing trusts and will break up such combinations if it becomes a law." Senator Cantor-I do not read the bill in that

Senator Cantor—I do not read the bill in that way. In my opinion it only affects trusts hereafter formed. It is not an anti-trust bill in any way. It permits the continuation of the present trusts. It stamps with the seal of regularity the trusts now existing. Yet, as it may have some good effect, I will vote for it.

Senator Ives—This is locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. It is merely passed to make a show against trusts. Yet I shall vote for the bill, as it is an effort in the right direction. Senators Ives and Cantor on this bill is an untenable one. They oppose the bill and yet they yote for it.

Separator Vedder—I have labored my best to pro-

but apparently I have failed. The amendment of Senator Arnold makes the matter worse for them. It is a conglomeration which will only work in-

Senator Arnold makes the matter worse for them. It is a conglomeration which will only work injury.

Senator Arnold said that Senators Ives and Cantor were disappointed because they had not made any political capital by passing trust bills of their own devising. "The measure," said he, "will prevent every kind of injurious trade combination of the kind known as trusts."

There were twenty-right Senators who voted for the bill and only one—Mr. Vedder—against it. The bill as passed is given below:

(1) It shall not be lawful for any individual, company or corporation to enter into any combination, confract or agreement, express or implied within this state, or knowingly to execute, aid or assist in the execution of any contract or agreement made within or without the State, the intent, purpose and effect of which shall be to limit, lessen or hinder the production, manufacture, sale or transit, or fix or increase the price to the public of any of the following commodities, to wit: Milk, bread, meat, flour, sugar, coftee, tea. coal, wood, oil, glass, or of any commodity known as a necessity of life. But the provisions of this section shall not apply to combinations, contracts or agreements made by and between natural persons actually engaged in the production of any such commodity so far as the same may relate to the amount of such commodities actually produced by them.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any corporation, or for the directors or stockholders of any corporation, to enter that any combination contract or agreement with any stockholders of any corporation, to enter the any combination or orporations, or with any stockholder or director thereof, the purpose or effect of which combination, contract or agreement shall be to place the mangement or control of such corporation or corporation in the hands of any trustee or trustees with the intent to limit or fix the price or lessen the production or lessen competition in the sale of any article of commerce, use or consumption, or to prevent, restrict or diminis

sumption, or to prevent a property of any such article.

(3) Any corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall forfelt its corporate franchises, and its corporate existence shall immediately coase and determine. Every individual or stockholder. director of any corporation who shall violate any of ch provisions, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, devery agreement, contract or combination herein clared unlawful, shall be absolutely void. But this et shall not apply to any contract or agreement made between partners in reference to the business of their

(4) This act shall take effect immediately.

PRESERVING THE ADIRONDACKS. THE SENATE REJECTS THE BILL AUTHORIZING

LEASES OF FOREST LANDS.

Albany, May 8 (Special).—The Senate to-day was called upon to vote finally upon Assemblyman Hadley's bill authorizing the Forest Commissioners to grant leases of five-acre plots of the State's lands among the Adirondacks for five years to applicants for such

Senator Kellogg, who represents one of the counties in which the Adirondack forest is situated, opposed the bill on the ground that under it the Forest Commissioners could lease every acre of the State's Adirondack lands.

not liable to abuse. There were some people who had built costly residences on bits of State lands. It would do no harm to give these people some sort of lease. The Sonate, however, defeated the bill by the follow-

ing vote:

Yeas—Arnold, Coggeshall, Collins, Erwin, Hawkins,
Yeas—Arnold, Coggeshall, Collins, Erwin, Hawkins,
Hendricks, Low, Pierce, Robertson, Sloan, Vedder—11.

Nays—Cantor, Deane, Foley, Ives, Kellogg, Langbetn,
Lewis, Linson, Murphy, O'Conner, Raines, Reilly, Russell, Sweet, Van Cott, Walker, Worth—17.

TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES LOST. THE BRUNDAGE TAX BILL AND THE T-RAIL BILL

FAIL IN THE ASSEMBLY. Albany, May 8 (Special).-Two important measures ame up in the Assembly this afternoon, but neither passed through that body. One was the Brundage lax bill. Mr. Crosby moved to recommit this measure

to the Ways and Means Committee to strike out the enacting clause. The motion was carried—51 to 39.

The other bill acted upon was the Youngman T Rail bill. This forbids the use of the destructive T-rall in neorporated cities, and according to an amendment ment offered by Mr, McKenna, requires each company to take up 20 per cent of its tracks annually and to replace it with a rail approved by the local authorities. The bill, on its final passage, falled to receive a sufficient number of votes and it was lost. This does not kill it, and the vote will probably be reconsidered to

Mr. Fuller's Tax bill received the same treatment.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR. Albany, May 8.-The Governor has made the followng bills laws: Amending the act authorizing the village of Little

'alls to supply the inhabitants with water. Providing for raising money to build a bridge on Central-ave., Cohoes.

Amending the act regulating the purchase of sup-

plies and auditing the accounts for the Erie County Amending the act including Havre Island, Mehawk River, in the County of Saratoga.

Amending the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn relative to Fifty-sixth-st. Amending the Flushing village charter.

Amending section 301 of the Code of Civil Produce relative to the appointment of court officer for Buffalo.

Providing for the appointment of officers to attend
the Special Term of the Eric County Supreme Court
and Justices' Chambers. ending the agt supplying the city of Schenectady

Amending the act relative to the acknowledgment in proof of execution of instruments in writing by persons in foreign countries.

Amending the act relative to the powers of the Elmira Commissioners of Cemeteries. NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, May 8.—Governor Hill sent to the Senate to day the following nominations: Biram Calkins, New-York, as Port Warden to necced himself. Henry A. Barnum, vice William G. Welch, as Port

George F. Shrady, to succeed Dr. John T. Agnew,

deceased, as manager of the Hudson River State Hos-pital for the Insane at Poughkeepsis.

The Governor also transmitted his vetoes of Senator

Murphy's bill exempting the personal and real property of the S. R. Smith Informery, Staten Island, and or Senator Kellog's bill providing that the Superinten-dent of the Poor of Clifton County be keeper of the the poorhouse of that county. Special legislations is alleged in both bills.

THE COUNTY OPTION BILL LOST. T COMMANDED ONLY 61 VOTES IN THE ASSEMBLY-

PERCELICANS WHO OPPOSED IT. Albany, May 8.—When Assemblyman Kimball counted noses this morning he found that there were enough Republicans present to carry through his County Option bill, if they would support him. He knew, of course, that Messrs. Gallagher, Reitz and Beatty would not help him. Mr. Brundage, who refused to be counted with the Republicans last week, changed his mind and with the Republicans last week, changed his mind and decided to support the measure. On motion to call the House, Mr. Kimball was defeated, but he obtained the necessary sixty-five votes to suspend the rules and read the bill out of its order. This was not accomplished

struct legislation by silly points of order and foolish questions. The final roll-call was reached, however, after a half-hour had been expended in this kind of work, and the bill was defeated—61 to 53.

The Republicans, who are responsible for this defeat are Messrs. Barnet H. Davis, of Palmyra; Christian F. Goerss, of Niagara; Edward Gallagher, of Erle; N. D. Haskell, of Niagara; Bankson T. Morgan, of New-York; John E. Savery, of Cayuga, and Martin A. Smith, of Sullivan, who were present, but would not vote, and George Beatty, jr., of Utica, and John Reitz, of Brooklyn, who voted against the measure. This is an open repudiation of the Republican State platform of 1887. upon which all of these men were elected. Mr. Bagley (Dem.) voted with the Ropublicans. The bill is killed for the session.

\$570,000 FOR THE CANALS. The \$570,000 Canal Appropriation bill came down from the Senate this morning and was passed. The canal men were decidedly meek and accepted the bill as it stood. Mr. Answorth made a neat little speech, saying that the Republican party in the Senate had as ever showed themselves the friends of the canal, inasmuch as they had voted for an amount that could be judiclously expended. There were twenty-three votes cast against the bill by Republican members who came from counties remote from the canal, and whose constituents are entirely opposed to canal appropriations. propriations.

A DEFEAT FOR "TIM" SULLIVAN. "Tim" Sullivan made a desperate attempt this morning to get read his bill compelling the Staten Island Ferry Company to reduce its fares so that

RESTRICTING THE IVES POOL BILL. Assemblyman Emery's bill, removing from those race tracks where no pools are sold the effect of the Ives Pool bill compelling associations to pay 5 per cent of their gross receipts to the Controller of the State,
passed the Assembly.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD TROUBLES.

The Wafer bill, straightening out the difficulties into which the Union and the Kings County Elevated Railway Companies of Brooklyn have fallen, came up Railway Companies of Brooklyn have failen, came up this morning. Since Assemblyman Shea's bill known as the "African Church" bill, was killed, he is opposed to all railway measures, and he tried to amend this bill so as to destroy its sailent features. But he did not succeed in so doing, and Mr. Crosby got into the measure an amendment making the law apply only to roads that have at least one mile of track laid. A quorum did not voto when the final roll was called, so the bill was laid aside.

TWIN BABLES AND TWENT BLUES. TWIN BABIES AND TWIN BILLS.

The joyful tidings came to Assemblyman Brownell this morning that he had become the father of a pair of bouncing bables. The Assembly Chamber was of bouncing basies. The Assembly Chamber was hardly large enough to hold the happy father, and he went into the corridor to work off his enthusiasm. General Husted thought that the occasion should be commemorated and moved that two of Mr. Brownell's bills be passed as a slight token of the appreciation in which such an occurrence is held by the legislators. The two bills—"twins," the clerk called them—were passed unanimously, each member seeming anxious to be on record because of the occasion.

TO IMPROVE AN UPTOWN STREET. bill to widen and improve One-hundred-andtenth-st., in New-York, from Pighth-ave. to Riverside Park, introduced by Assemblyman Hogan, passed the Assembly. The improvements are to be made by the city at the discretion of the authorities. MONEY FOR THE STATE PRISONS.

Mr. Sweet's bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for contin-ing work in the State prisons was ordered to a third eading on motion of Mr. Sloan. THE GIVING OF STATE CONTRACTS. Mr. Russell's bill preventing the giving of contracts on State work to other than skilled labor was lost,

17 votes not being obtained. THAT GRIDIPON SCHEMP AGAIN The Senate Railway Committee reperted favorably this afternoon Senator Pierce's bill perfecting the articles of association of the New-York Cable Railway Company. The bill is intended to give the com-pany the seventy miles of the streets of New-York that it desires. Senators Walker and McNaughton dissented from the favorable report.

EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY. ator Coggeshall pushed through the Senate the bill drawn up by a commission consisting of Elbridge T. Gerry, Matthew Hall and Dr. R. H. Southwick, providing for the execution of murderers by electricity instead of hanging with a rope. The measure was presented to the Assembly by Mr. Hill, of Albani Country, and received ninety votes in its favor. It was passed by the Senate by a vote of 5 to 20. The

act reads:

The punishment of death must in every case be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead.

EDISON'S LIGHTS IN BROOKLYN. Senator O'Connor asked the Senate to order to hird reading Assemblyman Tallmadge's bill authorizing the Edison Electric Light Company to lay its wires in Brooklyn and to do business in that city. Senators Pierce and Cantor fought Sonator O'Connor's motion, but they were defeated, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE MANAGEMENT. The Chapin Bridge bill reducing the number of trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge to three in number was ordered to a third reading upon motion of Senator O'Connor, although New-York Democratic Senators opposed

THE QUAKER DAM PROJECT. ANOTHER HEARING GIVEN BY THE COMMITTER ON CITIES.

Albany, May 8 (Special).—The Committee on Cities gave a hearing to-night upon Senator Fassett's bill removing Aqueduct Commissioners Fish, Ridgway and Barnes, and upon the bill presented by Orlando B. Potter, William H. Webb and others, forbidding the beginning of the construction of the Quaker Bridge gue-st., Brooklyn, at the age of seventy-five. He dam until January next and placing Mayor Hewitt | was born in New-Canaan, Conn., of a Puritan faand Controller Myers in the Board of Aqueduct Com-missioners. There were present at the hearing Ham-plains, N. Y. The son studied law under his father and controller Myers in the Board of Aqueduct Com-missioners. There were present at the hearing Ham-lton Fish, jr., and E. L. Ridgway, two of the Aque-duct Commissioners; John O'Brien, one of the Aqueduct contractors; S. B. Church, chief engineer. and Alphonze Fleter, consulting engineer, of the Board. These gentlemen appeared to appose the bill. 1836. He then studied abroad and in 1839 began to Those in favor of it were Orlando B. Potter, William H. Webb and Samuel McElroy, an engiener who had charge of the construction of the water works of in the medical college at Castleton, Vt., and then went Brooklyn. Mr. McElroy said: "If this dam is going to Brooklyn. There he gained a large and lucrative o flood sixteen miles of the Croton Valley, who is bing to bridge it? Those bridges I believe will cost all \$200,000."

Senator Hendricks—Are you the engineer of the rooklyn Water Commissioners?

Mr. McElroy—No, sir. I drew the plans and conacts for the Brooklyn water system that supplies

To Brooklyn. There he gained a large and iterative tions. He was one of the original members of the Church of the Pilgrims and of the Long Island Kings County Medical Society and the Long Island College Hospital. He was three times murried and left a wife and one son.

The funeral will be at 3 p. m. to-morrow. to flood sixteen miles of the Croton Valley, who is going to bridge it? Those bridges I believe will cost fully \$200,000."

Brooklyn Water Commissioners ?

tracts for the Brooklyn water system that supplies the purest water in the United States, but pure as that water is it is sometimes so impure owing to the reservoir that for three days at a time I have not

Mr. McElroy then read a letter from President Spencer, written in 1887, denouncing the Quaker Bridge dam project and predicting that the water collected behind the dam would become impure. Mr. Ridgway-Permit me to say that Commissioner

Newton and Mr. Barnes, both engineers, differ with Mr. Spencer in this regard. Mr. McEiroy-Well, I think Mr. Spencer's judg-

ment was correct. Alphonze Fleter, consulting engineer of the Aqueduct Commissioners, said in reply to Mr. McElroy: "Why should a storage reservoir at the Quaker dam be any more dangerous than the present reservoir at the Croton dam? I assure you, gentlemen, that when the water is low at the Croton dam it looks very bad there, but how many complaints have you had at those times from the people of New-York about the quality of that water? If Quaker Bridge dam is not built you will lose one-third of the pro-

posed water supply for New-York.

Chief-Engineer Church also informed the committee that the construction of the Quaker Bridge dam was necessary if New-York City was to have a full supply of water. Sufficient pressure could not be obtained unless the dam was constructed. Thirteen of the chief engineers of the country declared that the

The Furniture trade has been outgeneralled by Flint & Co. (14th at. and 6th ave.), who by getting out new designs of good tasts have captured the spring trade.

SKIN, SCALP AND BLOOD uses Oured by Cutloura Remedies when See Springs, Doctors and all other Medicines Fail.

Springs, Bocters and all other Medicines Fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a hair from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg., and having been sured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES when all other methods and remedies telled. I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our principal druggist, Mr. John P. Finlay (to whom I shall ever feel grateful), spoke to me about CUTICURA, and I consented to give them a trial with the result that I am perfectly cured. There is now no sore about me. I think I can show the largest surface where my sufferings sprang from of any one in the State. The CUTICURA REMEDIES are the best blood and skin cures manufactured. I refur to druggist John P. Finlay and Dr. D. C. Montgomery, both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.

request, with results as above stated. A. B. FINLAY & CO., Druggia

SCROPULA 7 VEARS CURED

I have been troubled with scrofuls seven years, which first started on the top of my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, casting off of dry scales, and a watery liquid exaded from under the scales. I troated is for seven years unauccessfully, and was unable to check it until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA RESOLVENT completely cur me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth. S. DAVIS. Artesia, Los Augeles Co., Cal.

SKIN DISEASE SYEARS CURED.

Torr CUTICURA REMEDIES did wonderful thing for me. They cured my skin disease, which has been a five years' standing, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me say good thit! I commenced the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Our house will never be without them.

MRS. ROSA KELLLY,

Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Is.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, st. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 30 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

NO RHEUMATIZ ABOUT ME.

In one minute the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN
PLASTER relieves Rheumatic, Sciatic, sudden
sharp and nervous Pains, Strains and Wesknesses. The first and only pein-killing Plaster. 25 cents.

construction of the dam was feasible, practicable and desirable. In his opinion work should be begun upon it at once. It would take four or five years to complete the dam, and no time should therefore be lost in beginning it. The delay was just so much time lost in giving New-York an adequate supply of water. The Aqueduct would cost about \$14.000,000 and the Quaker Bridge dam about \$3,000,000.

Mr. Potter closed the hearing with an earnest appeal to the committee to oppose the Quaker Bridge Dam project.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR LEONE LEVI. London, May 8 .- Professor Leone Levi, F. S. A., the well-known economic writer, is dead.

Professor Levi was born of Jewish parents at Ancons on July 6, 1821. In 1852 he became professor of commercial law in King's College, London. Among his works is an important treatise on "The Commercial Law of the World" (1850-'52) and a "History of Brit-ish Commerce" (1872).

Bay City, Mich., May 8 .- James Birney died this

norning, after a short thiness, in his seventy-first year. He was the son of James G. Birney, who ran for President on the Liberal ticket in 1840. After prac-

tresident on the Liberal ticket in 1840. After practising law a few years in Cincinnati, Mr. Birney removed to Michigan, where he filled with credit the offices of Circuit Judge, State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor and acting Governor of the State (from 1861 to 1863). From 1876 to 1882 he was United States Minister to the Netherlands. He leaves two daughters.

MARVIN H. BOVER Milwaukee, May 8.-A dispatch to "The Evening Wisconsin' from Whitewater says that Marvin H. Boves. the noted prison reformer, whose efforts in behalf of the abolition of capital punishment gave him a wide reputation, died at that place this morning at the age of sixty-one years.

THOMAS KEAN. Buffalo, N. Y., May 8.—Thomas Kean, formerly for many years one of the editors of "The Buffalo Courier,"

died yesterday at his home at La Salle, at the age of fifty-two years. SAMUEL RAYNOR. Samuel Raynor, of Samuel Raynor & Co., No. 115

Samuel Raynor, of Samuel Raynor of Samuel Raynor of Samuel Raynor, of Samuel Raynor of the largest envelope manufacturing firms in the country, died on Monday night at his home, No. 136 East Sixteenth-st. His death was caused by pneumonia, which, it is thought, was brought on by exposure and over-exertion during the week of the by exposure and over-exertion during the week of blizzard. Mr. Raynor had been in business for sixty-two years, from May 1, 1820, to May 1, 1888. He leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters.

He was born in Hempstead, L. I., on August 16,

1810. He came to this city when he was a boy and entered the employ of a bookseller and stationer at No. 76 Bowery. He succeeded to his employer's No. 76 Bowery. He succeeded to his employer's business soon after becoming of age, and conducted his business in partnership with his brother until 1647 he had sole charge of the business until 1856, when he began the manufacture of envelopes. He was also he began the manufacture of envelopes. He was also identified with many well-known business institutions. He was vice-president of the Metropolitan Savings Hank, No. 1 Third-ave., a director of the Kings County, Exchange, People's, Rutgers, Broadway and City Fire Insurance companies, a director of the Holyoke Paper Company, the Seymour Paper Company and the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, For many years he had been a deacon in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison-ave. and Sixty-fourthst.

AARON R. REEVE. Health Inspector Aaron R. Reeve died at his home, No. 77 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., last night of pleuro-pneumonia. When President Lincoln appointed Colonel Harris postmaster of Elizabeth, Mr. Roeve was appointed assistant and held the position for a number of years. He was elected Health Inspector in 1882 and has served the city efficiently in that capacity ever since.

A. R. Van died on Monday, at the house of his son George A. Vall, East Orange, N. J. in his 78th year. He led an active life, being one of the pioneers in building railroads and opening the marble and slate works in the State of Vermont. For many years he spent his winters in the South or California and an accident at Thomasville, Georgia, where he was spending the winter caused his death. He leaves one daughter and two sons, one of whom. George A. Vall, is a prominent member of the hide and leather trade in New-York, and senior member of the firm of H. G. Lapham & Co.

DR. CHAUNCEY L. MITCHELL Dr. Chauncey L. Mitchell, a well-known physician, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 129 Montaentered the College of Physicians and Surgeons after

Practise in this city.

From 1840 to 1843 he was professor of obstetrice

JESSE GAULT. Concord, N. H., May 8.—Jesse Gault died suddenly to-day at Hooksett, of heart disease, at the age of sixty-five years. He was Railroad Commissioner from 1807 to 1870, member of the House in 1857 and 1858, youngest member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872-73, delegate to the Republican convention at Cinetinat in 1876, and Senator from the Londonderry district in 1883.

THE MAYOR'S PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS. THE MAYOR'S PROBABLE APPOINTMENTS.

It was runored last evening that Mayor Hewitt would make his appointments to fill the vacent Commissioner ships to-day. The following is said to be the siste: For Fire Commissioner, General Fitz-John Porter: Police Commissioner, Canries P. MacLean, J. Sargent Cram or exmissioner, Canries P. MacLean, J. Sargent Cram or extensioner John Reilly; Tax Commissionar, E. C. Donnelly, to be reappointed; Commissioner of Accounts, ex-Senator James Daly. The "angel" for the Park Board is still unknown.

CAUSING A FELLOW WORKMAN'S DEATH.

Coroner Eidman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Dennis Bradley, the coal-heaver, who died at Chambers Street Hospital on May 2 from a fractured skull, received during a quarrel on April 30, with John Connelly, another coal, heaver, in McDonell's coal yard, 100 Greenwich-st. The testimony showed that the cause of the quarrel was Connelly's refusal to pay for some beer. In the 19th Bradley was nolly's refusal to pay for some beer. In the 19th Bradley was thrown down and his head struck against a feed both thrown down and his head struck agains CAUSING A FELLOW-WORKMAN'S DEATH.